FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1841. [NO. 1231.]

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
W RB J. HALE.
per annum, if paid in advance; $3 during the year of subscription; or at the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to number of insertions desired, or they will d till forbid, and charged accordingly.
rs to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE,

STS FINE HYSON TEA
ter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
ls Calcined PLASTER.
1840. J. HUSKY & SON.

received per Cotton Plant,

HOR ALE, ditto Northern CIDER, ditto ER VINEGAR.
DAVID SHAW.
er 29, 1840. 30-3w

J. & J KYLE

just received by the last arrivals from the th, a large and splendid assortment of

PLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

assimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flanokets, French and English Merinoes, Chal-Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very sh Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, d other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles.—all of which beased at the lowest Package price, will be REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or

ber 29, 1840. 30-tf

SCHOOL.

cond quarter in the School of the Subscriill commence on the first Monday in Janwill be continued for the present in the where it has been kept during the past
SIMEON COLTON.

ed per Steamer Henrietta,

ERCES RICE.
hhds. prime MOLASSES,
bundles HAY,
half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.
ber 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR RENT,

PLANTATION on Cape Fear River, in parate parcels to suit individuals. The fenentirely new and in good order. On it is an of thirteen hundred Morus Multicaulis o, an Apple Orchard.
JOHN McARN.
ber 29, 1840. 30tf

h Potatoes, Cheese and Butter.

BARRELS YELLOW POTATOES,
10 casks superior CHEESE.
000 lbs. prime Mountain BUTTER.
le by COOK & CO.
mber 30, 1840. 30-3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.
C. GODBOLD.
ayetteville, N. C. Dec. 28 1840. 30tf

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY.

E next session of this School, (six miles North West of Hillsborough,) will commence on Monthe 4th of January next.

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION.

ding, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5 00
lish Grammar and Geography,	7 50
ient Languages,	12 50

eduction for loss of time, except in case of
.
rd can be had in the neighborhood, in respectmiles, sufficiently near the Academy, at from 7 50 per month.
JAS. P. CLARK.
mber 15, 1840. 30-3w

ater Strained Sperm Lamp OIL.

D GALLONS PURE SPERM OIL, warranted not to chill, just received per Steamton Plant, and for sale by the gallon or hogsby JAS. MARTINE.
mber 18, 1840. 29-1m

NOTICE.

LL be sold on a credit of six months, on Thursday the 14th January, 1841, at the tion of the late Charles McAlister, deceased, ayetteville,

Carriage, one Sulkey, a few Hogs, tle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

at the same time, will be hired for one year, GROES belonging to said Estate, consisting Women, Girls and Boys. Note with apsecurity will be required in payment.
JONATHAN EVANS, *Exr.*
of C. McAlister, deceased.
mber 21, 1840. 29-3w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

LD be glad to employ, immediately, two good JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAone to make walnut work and the other ma-. None but good workmen need apply, to the best of wages will be given.
DEJERNATT & RAINEY.
Record, N. C., Dec. 19, 1840. 29-3w

TICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of unty of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified inistrator on the Estate of the late William All persons having claims against said Esre hereby notified to present them within the prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulcannot be given.
JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
cember 15, 1840. 28tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

E valuable Stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Nott & Starr, will be sold at Public ion on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1841 ir late stand, on a credit for all sums over one red dollars, of six months, for notes with apd security, payable at Bank.
JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.
, 18, 1840.

AMERICAN ALMANAC—1841.

ALSO, Boston Book; Mercides, a Romance of the days of Columbus, by Cooper; The Budget of the Bubble Family, by Lady Bulwer; The Remember Me; The Table of the Lord; Missouri Harmony; and a variety of School Books. Just rec'd.
Dec. 16. E. J. HALE.

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY, I WILL sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

1 Lot, with its improvements, on Hay Street, joining Baxter's.

1 Lot, improved, on Hillsborough Street, joining Carmon's.

1 do., unimproved, joining Carmon's.

850 acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining L. D. Henry, John Huske, and others.

The above lots will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved security. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-ts.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather,
H. LEETE.
Green Street.
November 19 1839. 72tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wright Thornton, Ambrose Ingram and wife Sarah Jane are not inhabitants of this State, the Subscriber has qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin Thornton, deceased, and hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
WHITFIELD THORNTON, *Adm'r.*
Sampson County, Nov. 24, 1840. 26-3m

STOVES AND STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of

STOVES

Ever before offered in the State, consisting of Box-Stoves; Six, Seven and Nine Plate Stoves; Boiling Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns; Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length.

—ALSO—

PIPE and Fire-place FRANKLINS, with an assortment of STOVE PIPE and ELBOWS, together with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN WARE, at wholesale and retail, all of which he will sell on the best terms.

☞ He still continues to manufacture every article in the Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware line, at the shortest notice.
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 27-3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, ½ X and extra sizes; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 25; Binding and Brass Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter and Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron; Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Redfern's flat bastard Mill Saw Files; 2d Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps; round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ½ oz. to 4 lbs.; 7, 14 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; Jones's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ½ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; Key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Japp'd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Flanished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers, Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tartlet Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Balance Bails and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.
JAMES MARTINE.
December 7, 1840. 27-3m

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.
JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is receiving from the North, and offers for sale, an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, strong Twilled Kerseys, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, double milled drab Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Merinos, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Vesting, Diapers, Irish Linen, Shirting and Sheeting, Calicoes, Muslins, Muslin-de-Lains, Ribbons, Wool Hats, fine Hats, Seal and Plush Caps, Straw and Florence Braid Bonnets and Hoods, BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Trace Chains, Spades and Shovels, Frying Pans, Tea Kettles Cut Nails, Steel and Bar Iron, Collins' Axes, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Groceries, Loaf Sugars, Teas, Nutmegs, Cloves, Raisins, Figs, Seine Twine and Rope, Bar Lead, Shot, Dupont's Powder, Crockery Ware, edged and printed Plates, printed Teas, &c.
December 16, 1840. 28-6w

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction, on the 11th of January next, ——nt of the premises, that desirable STORE HOUSE on Green Street, lately occupied by B. Beach, dec'd. Terms, 6 months cr——.
JOHN H. CO——, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 16, 1840. 28-ts.

PASS THEM UP.

ALL persons having Books belonging to the Franklin Library Society, will please return them to DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1840. 28-tf.

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.
E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

Circumstantial Evidence.—A friend of ours (says the Journal of Commerce) had some time ago a cook, whom he suspected of dishonesty. To test the matter a little, he gave her a three dollar bank note in the evening, with which to buy something in the morning. In the morning the note was gone. The cook said she put the bill in a tea cup on the shelf at evening, and in the morning it was not there. This, however, was not satisfactory to the family, as no person but the cook could possibly have access to the place. She was therefore dismissed, and another employed. A few days afterwards, the new cook, in cleaning out the kitchen, found the three dollar note behind the cupboard, torn in pieces and made into a mouse's nest.

The following is the best definition of a loafer we have yet seen:—"A person who begs all the tobacco he uses—knows more people than is acquainted with him, when he meets them—often looking at his borrowed watch to see the time, and takes the papers six months and then tramps."

"A Postscript."—A Correspondent ends a valuable communication:—

"There are probably errors in writing, as I have not *time* to examine. Please correct."

[Time is not a superfluity with an Editor. We are not Professors of Rhetoric, to correct errors. A writer who ends or begins a communication thus can hardly expect to see it in print.]

A Prospect Kings Might Envy.—The Cleveland Ohio Herald says:—Farmer Harrison can stand at the door of his Log Cabin at North Bend, and look upon the soil of three noble States cherished and defended by him in their infancy and danger, and whose Three Millions of free people in the might of manhood have now repaid his fatherly care with a majority of *sixty thousand* for President.

We notice in the list of marriages in the Northampton Courier, that of Mr. Elisha Wing, of Ashfield, to Mrs. Bathsheba Wing of Hawley, his fourth wife, the third with whom he has lived within twenty-two months—after a courtship of twenty-two days, commencing *forty eight hours* after the burial of his third!

A Liberal Bequest.—A lady of Salem has bequeathed $25,000 to the McLean Asylum, for the support of the insane poor of the county of Essex, Mass.

A Distressing Case.—A Mrs. Ann Croyd advertises in the St. Louis Bulletin for information of her husband, who had preceded her to Iowa Territory. The advertisement conveys the awful intelligence that their *seven children* were scalded to death on board the steamboat Persian, and herself considerably injured.

A Polite Dun.—The Editor of the Amoskeag Representative says he has just printed a very neat blank *receipt*, which he invites his patrons to call and examine.

SPEECH OF T. L. CLINGMAN, Esq.

Delivered in the Senate on the 10th instant, in reply to the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard.*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not intend to discuss to-day the bill now before us. The Senate was kind enough to hear me not long since, at great length on that subject. My only purpose in rising at this time, is to reply to the speech of the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, (Mr. Shepard,) and while so doing, it will not be necessary for me to make any allusion whatever to the merits of the measure under consideration. The course of the Senator, (Mr. Shepard,) in relation to this matter, has been a little remarkable. He is a member of the Committee of Internal Improvement which reported the bill. The subject was discussed there and all the details explained. After the bill was reported and printed, it remained many days on our tables. It was not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that the Senator was sufficiently acquainted with the proposition to be able to debate it. Nevertheless, after it was taken up and discussed by its author, the gentleman moved to postpone it for near a week. It was in vain that other Senators who were prepared to submit their views, begged him to allow them to do so at once; it was in vain that I assured him no question should be taken, but that it should be postponed from day to day until he was prepared to discuss it; he seemed resolved to have the first speech against the bill, and the Senate yielded to his wishes. In the mean time it was given out and whispered abroad, that something very extraordinary was coming. One gentleman, when more than fifty miles from this place, heard that the Senator would make the most interesting and wonderful speech that had been heard of in ten years, and that astounding disclosures would be made. If the effort yesterday did not come up to the public expectation, then let it be borne in mind that mankind are doomed to disappointment. If the explosion has been less dreadful than was anticipated, it is to be remembered that a mine when sprung frequently proves less destructive than its projector intended. The gentleman took it upon himself to chastise the Whigs in general, and those from the West in particular; and if the pain inflicted thereby was less severe than he designed it should be, he may perhaps consider it attributable to our insensibility rather than to the want of force in his blows.

The gentleman, Mr. Speaker, commenced by saying that he should not discuss the merits of the bill, but that he should oppose it in every form and shape in which it could be presented. He declared that he had always been an advocate of Internal Improvement, and that his opinions on that subject had undergone no change—that nevertheless he should oppose this measure, because the citizens of that part of the State through which the road was to pass, had behaved badly to the East. He declared that the Eastern section of the State was treated like a conquered province; he declaimed against legislative tyranny as the most oppressive of all species; and said that until this was changed, he should do nothing. These are grave charges, sir, and I shall endeavor to make it appear that the facts on which he relies, are not only insufficient to establish them, but that they do not afford the slightest evidence in support of his allegations. He spoke much of the opening of the inlet at Nag's Head, and as I shall have occasion to refer frequently to that matter, in order that my views on that point may not be misunderstood, I will proceed to state those which I have entertained for several years past. A large and wealthy section of the State labors under great inconvenience, and sustains annually heavy losses from the want of an outlet to the ocean nearer than Ocracoke. Such is the magnitude of the interest involved, that the removal of the evil, if it be practicable, would be a measure of sound policy and wise economy on the part of the State, and one of great benefit to a large number of its citizens. That the inlet can be opened in the manner proposed by the engineers, I do not entertain the slightest doubt; whether it will remain open, is a question of greater difficulty. So great, however, is the benefit to be derived from a successful termination of the enterprise, compared with the loss incurred by a failure, that even if the chances were less decidedly in favor of the permanent utility of the work than I now regard them, I, for one, should deem it right to make the attempt. If the Federal Government will not take the matter in hand, then the State must. This is the opinion of intelligent gentlemen in the West as far as I know it. For myself, however, I am prepared to act on the matter now. I trust, therefore, that the friends of the measure will bear this in mind. If I speak of this matter differently, hereafter, and with less respect, it will be only as a political hobby, such as it has been made in this debate.

The Senator alluded, in a tone of complaint, to the action of the General Assembly at the last session, on this subject. The proceedings appear from the Journal to be the following: When the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road bill was under consideration,

"Mr. Speed further moved to amend by adding the following section, to-wit:

And be it farther enacted, That the Treasurer of the State subscribe for three hundred thousand dollars worth of stock in the Roanoke Inlet Company, which shall be paid under the rules and regulations prescribed for the payment of stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road."

This was rejected, only seventeen voting for it.—Of the seventeen Senators in its favor, nine resided in the Nag's Head district, and were, together with their constituents, directly interested in the success of the enterprise. Of the remaining eight, all Whigs, too, one resided East of Raleigh and seven in the West. Yes, sir, though the East has a majority in this chamber, yet only one gentleman in all that region, after we except those to be directly benefitted, went for the measure. In the West, notwithstanding its remoteness and its want of information on the subject, seven voted for it. The comparison tells in our favor in the proportion of seven to one. Still we are denounced as illiberal and selfish. A motion is then made for a survey, and the appropriation is carried by Western votes. The gentleman says that he was told that after a survey, the sum mentioned in the first resolution, would be voted. That survey has been made, and a report of the result has been printed and laid on our tables. It is most favorable: the engineer having come to the conclusion, from a most extensive and careful examination, that the work is entirely practicable, and may be executed at a cost of rather less than a million of dollars. What was the object of that survey, if it was not preparatory to an action in some mode! Whether it was intended that the State alone, the General Government, or the two in conjunction should undertake the enterprize, we did not know. For myself, I was prepared to vote for the very proposition that failed at the last session. The gentleman, however, did not move in the matter, and when I asked him in committee, if he had no proposition to offer, I understood him to say that he should bring forward nothing. The last session was the first time at which I believe a bill was presented for the action of the State. Notwithstanding the novelty of such an undertaking in our State, and the want of accurate information concerning it, it received the support of a number of intelligent gentlemen from our section. Now, when public opinion is more favourable, nothing is proposed. If no move is made, the Senator may take a full share of the blame to himself. Before asking any thing, he assumes that we will refuse, and declaims against us for political effect.

But, Mr. Speaker, to enable the Senate to decide with what propriety he complains of the West, inasmuch as I have the Journal open before me, I will call your attention to a vote taken about the same time on another proposition. The bill proposed that the State should take one hundred shares in a turnpike between Rutherfordton and Asheville. It was a work which would have conferred great benefits on the Western part of the State, and since the road would have intersected the Buncombe turnpike, and is one much travelled, we all believed that the stock would have yielded a handsome income. It was rejected, however, and how many do you think, sir, supported it from the East! From Raleigh eastward, there was not a vote in its favor. The gentleman himself, notwithstanding his great liberality, voted against it. Did we complain of this! Did we declare war against the East and resolve to oppose all measures for its benefit! No, sir; this is the sort of treatment which we are accustomed to receive; our propositions are most commonly voted down; a long course of such conduct on the part of the majority, has produced no ill feeling—no illiberality on our part. On the contrary, as I had occasion to show the other day, the western delegation, almost without division, went for and carried the appropriations for the rail roads, swamp lands, opening rivers and other improvements in the East. Such measures, as soon as they received a respectable support in the East, have been taken up and carried by the West. This, however, it seems, is not enough to give satisfaction. The gentleman requires us to perform every thing that is not impossible. His favorite measure is voted down by the eastern members. Instead of assailing and denouncing the authors of his discomfiture, he vents his disappointment and anger on the West, with about as much justice as the bully acted, who, after provoking a quarrel and receiving a severe drubbing, as soon as he could get on his legs, out of revenge, went home and whipped his wife.

The Senator in the next place alluded to Governor Dudley. He declared in a strong tone of censure, that instead of looking over the whole State as it became the Chief Magistrate to do, with a just regard for all its interests, he had referred the matter of opening the Inlet entirely to the Federal Government. This amazed me, for I know that at the last session of the General Assembly, the Senator himself, had introduced, or at any rate supported resolutions referring the matter over entirely to that Government. This complaint of his, therefore struck me as wholly gratuitous and unfounded. The like seems also to have occurred to the gentleman himself a moment afterwards, for he admitted that the Governor had acted right, and immediately changed his front, and attacked the Whig members of the Legislature. This, Mr. Speaker, brings me to the main argument of the gentleman. In fact, all else that he uttered seemed merely intended to prop what he appears to consider as his strong ground. Briefly stated, it is this. The Whigs have at this session elected two Senators, and failed to select one of them from his portion of the State. This failure on our part, he says, proceeded from sectional hostility to that region from which he comes, and therefore, by way of retaliation, he will oppose every thing intended to benefit the West. Such is the position which has been taken, and it is to meet it chiefly, that I have risen to day. He tells us, that when he was in Congress six years since, he found both the Senators from this State opposed, or indifferent to the opening of Nagshead. Though he did not name them, yet he so described them, that we could not mistake as to whom he meant. He sneered at one of them, Mr. Brown, as so ignorant, as to doubt whether that Government had the Constitutional power to erect a light house.' Since I have nothing in common with Mr. Brown, I shall leave it to his Democratic friends on this floor, to put up for him such defence as it may be deemed expedient or practicable to make. He said that the other, Mr. Mangum, was so wrapt up in Mr. Calhoun's mystification, that "he had neither time nor sense" to attend to the interest of the State. Whether Mr. Mangum's indifference to Nagshead arose from his strong desire at that time to reduce the expenses of the General Government to the lowest point, and thereby bring down the Tariff, or whether he was governed by other reasons, I shall not pretend to enquire; nor shall I at this time undertake to defend his former course in relation to this or any other public measure.

If, Mr. Speaker, I am not greatly deceived, the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, in the caucus of which he speaks, voted on the first ballot for Mr. Mangum. I ask if he did not do so? (Mr. Shepard said he did.) Then sir, it seems that in a meeting called to ascertain who was most acceptable to the majority, the gentleman, with a full knowledge of all Mr. Mangum's past acts of which he complains, voted for him in the first instance himself, and subsequently did so in the Senate. If we were wrong in this matter, then he was equally so, for he went with us at every step. Was he ignorant then of any thing which has since come to his knowledge! If so, he ought to have had the charity to suppose that we were ignorant of it too. What has Mr. Mangum done since his elevation to the Senate of the United States, to bring down on him the denunciation of the gentleman? Nothing sir, that I know of, unless it was his declining to [illegible] the favor by voting for the [illegible] and Pasquotank.

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman says that we ought to have given Nag's Head an advocate on the floor of the Senate. Have we not done so! Both of the gentlemen elected have declared themselves favorable to the work, and have given a pledge to use their best exertions to have it effected. Is there any reason that they should reside in the district interested! I take it, sir, that the reason is rather the other way. If the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, had been elected, members of Congress from other States might have supposed that since he had a direct local interest in the matter, he over-estimated its general utility. If on the other hand, it is seen that individuals who will not themselves derive any sort of advantage from the work, advocate it with ability and zeal, then they will the more readily be brought to the conclusion that the enterprize is one worthy of the patronage of the General Government. The gentleman is totally mistaken when he says, that Mr. Graham declared that we knew very little about the matter. On the contrary, I remember, and my recollection is supported by that of several gentlemen present, that Mr. Graham declared at the very commencement of his remarks on the subject, that he was in a different situation with respect to Nag's Head, from most persons in the West; that he had some years ago had occasion to examine into the propriety of opening the inlet, and that he was satisfied of its importance and practicability, had advocated it in the Legislature, and would endeavor to have it effected. But the gentleman says, he has no confidence in the declarations of Messrs. Graham and Mangum. What the places no reliance on promises made on the eve of an election," and affirms with great vehemence, that he will not believe that these gentlemen are in favor of the project, until a bill for that purpose has been passed and ratified, and he sees it published in the National Intelligencer. These, sir, are most extraordinary declarations on the part of the gentleman. Why did he not make them in the caucus, where the persons assailed might have had an opportunity of defending themselves! What proof can he bring forward now to sustain them! If he should say that Mr. Mangum omitted, six years ago, to vote for the measure, that is not sufficient to support his present charges: And with respect to Mr. Graham, can he put his finger upon one act of his life to justify them against him! William A. Graham, sir, is a man of as much candor, truth and honor, as much firmness and consistency, as any I ever knew. When therefore he wantonly and without one particle of proof to support him, charges that gentleman with insincerity and hypocrisy, and says that until a law is passed, he will not believe in the [illegible] of his declarations, the Senator on this floor has taken an attitude which relieves me from all obligation to extend to him any extraordinary degree of forbearance. His course would be without a parallel on this occasion, were it not for that of the newspaper printed in his town, the remarks of whose editor, equally unjust, coarse and impudent, appears to have pleased no body but the gentleman himself.

The Senator, in the next place, Mr. Speaker, lauds Mr. Macon as the greatest and wisest man the State ever produced. Mr. Macon himself was of a different opinion, if I have been correctly informed, he having declared that a certain gentleman in Edgecombe county was the greatest man he ever saw. He says further, that Mr. Macon was at only one caucus, and declared that it was no place for an honest man. In this matter too, unfortunately for his present purpose, the gentleman differs from Mr. Macon, he having been to more than one caucus. In fact, Sir, as far as I have known the gentleman's views and Mr. Macon's, they differed entirely. Why then can he his motive for thus praising him now! Why, Mr. Macon, as I have understood, was not only opposed to the opening of Nagshead, but he was utterly hostile to all kinds of Internal Improvement whether made by the General or State Government. But the gentleman tells us that he has always been in favor of internal improvements. Are we to understand, therefore, that the scales are now beginning to fall from the honorable Senator's eyes, and that he is about to surrender up his former opinions? Again, Sir, Mr. Macon was opposed to the United States Bank, and thought it unconstitutional. The gentleman is not only favorable to such an institution, but at the last session, he made a speech in favor of having three United States Banks at once, a sort of three-headed monster. Mr. Macon supported the election and the principles of Mr. Van Buren. But the Senator opposes both. I cannot think, though, to tell the truth, sir, he has generously been so near the line which divides the parties, that at my distance, without taking a fine sight, I could not tell which side he was on. He declaims, with great vehemence, against caucusses, and says he will let his constituents know what sort of things they are. Does he really believe that his constituents are so ignorant as to need information on the point, or that they will be humbugged by this sort of declamation? There is one species of caucus to which the Whig party generally, and I think the people also are now opposed. I allude to meetings of the members of Congress to nominate Presidential candidates. We denounced these, because the members of Congress were elected to make laws and not Presidents; and because the choosing of Presidents belongs exclusively to the people. But who ever blamed the members of Congress for having a meeting to determine whom they would run for the Speaker's chair, or for any other office which they have the right to fill? This is no more to be censured than a meeting of the people at home, to determine who are to be their county candidates, or for any other purpose, to the success of which, union is necessary. It is a practice which has prevailed with all parties in our Legislature, from time immemorial. It is the right of each party, and duty of the majority, when a political office is to be filled, to have a conference of its members, with a view of selecting the person most acceptable, to be run. Had we taken a different course, we might have been divided by the nominations of several candidates, and after balloting perhaps for a week, our opponents would have made an election by uniting on the individual least acceptable to the Whig party generally. Had such an event occurred, we should have merited, as we should most assuredly have received, the censure of those who sent us here. It was far better to have a general meeting, and after a conference and interchange of views, to choose those individuals of sound Whig principles, who would be most acceptable to our political friends. If, therefore, the gentleman thinks that he can make any capital at home out of this proceeding, then he is at liberty to try it to the uttermost. He himself, he tells us, is especially a hater of caucusses, and yet, since he has been in the Legislature, I cannot learn that he ever declined going to any one to which he was invited; but, on the contrary, have understood that he generally took an active part in their proceedings. Early this session, it was publicly announced by the door keeper of the Commons, that there would be a meeting of the Whigs. The gentleman attended at the time appointed, and as soon as we organized, our object was stated, and a resolution was proposed that we should by ballot ascertain whom the majority preferred, and we would all unite on those. Did the Senator then, sir, fold his robes about him and retire in dignified disgust? or did he warn his Whig brethren to abandon such iniquitous doings? Not at all, sir; but he remained with us to the last, and took an active part in the discussion. And after a proviso was added to the resolution, that the individuals selected should be favorable to a United States Bank, and to a division of the proceeds of the Public Lands, it was understood to be satisfactory to all. The gentleman, with several other persons, was then nominated, and we adjourned until the next week, to give every member ample time to determine for whom he would vote. When the period arrived for us to assemble to ballot, it was to have been hoped that a few days of cool reflection would have enabled him to see the impropriety of caucusses. But not so, sir, for he met us again, and made a long speech in explanation of his views on various political points. His whole demeanor was just that of an individual who was [illegible]

* Mr. Clingman feels it to be due to himself to make a brief explanation in relation to this speech. A day or two after it was delivered, he was politely waited upon by Mr. Lomay, and informed that Mr. Shepard had given him a copy of his speech for publication; that his notes of the debate were rather imperfect, from the fact that his situation was an unfavorable one for hearing, and requested Mr. C., with the aid of his notes, to furnish the report. This he consented to do. The last Star contained the speech of Mr. S., but many of the passages most objected to have been stricken out, and in their stead have been inserted portions of his last speech, explanatory and defensive. It seems to be a mixture of two speeches, totally different in tone and matter, with some additional facts and arguments. Without questioning the right of Mr. S. to modify or retract any of his declarations which he may have seen reason to change, Mr. C. simply requests the public to bear in mind that this is a reply to Mr. S's speech as delivered, and not as published.

however, to get the nomination, and he now declaims against caucusses. The gentleman has been a lawyer, and does he not know that when an individual is called into court, if he intends to question the right of that court to determine the matter, he ought to do so in the first instance! If he does not then plead to the jurisdiction, but goes on, offers his evidence, argues his case, and there is a judgment given against him, it is too late then for him to turn about and deny the jurisdiction of the Court. He goes into a caucus, and presses his case, and after the decision is against him, he denounces the whole concern. The gentleman, Mr. Speaker, reminds me of an anecdote which has been so often told, that it is perhaps not new to any Senator. A vendor of lotte y tickets went into a remote part of one of the Western States: the novelty of the matter, and the prospect held out of getting rich so easily, gave his business a wonderful run. Among those who purchased tickets, was an individual as remarkable for the great size of his body as for the smallness of his intellect. The drawing commenced, and the first ticket, greatly to the surprise of its holder, drew only a blank. A dozen in succession met a similar fate, and there was a strong suspicion and much complaint, that all was not right. The stout man was particularly vehement, swearing that it was all a cheat and a fraud, and if they would let him get to the wheel, he'd smash the whole concern. He was held back and advised to wait a little. Presently his ticket came out, and with it the highest prize. He looked on a moment until he understood the matter, and exclaimed, "well it's as fair a thing as ever was." I, sir, the Senator from Perquimans and Pasquotank had been the nominee of that caucus, then it would have been as "fair a thing as ever was."

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman accuses us of having been actuated by sectional feelings in this matter. Why, my constituents are more remote from Orange than his, and have even less in common with that County. So far were we from being influenced by such feelings, that they never entered into our calculations. That individual whom the whole West was most anxious to support, resided in the extreme East. I allude, sir, to Judge Gaston. Did the Senator make any effort to get that distinguished individual into the field? He received many solicitations from the West. I wrote to him myself, and when it was ascertained that he would not accept, we looked around for others. But we are asked if there were no gentlemen in the East worthy of the appointment! This, sir, is a question which it is not necessary for me to answer. The gentleman himself was the only person nominated. He was in our meeting, and why did not he present us with the name of some one from his section? But, no sir, every body else was pushed out of the way, and he alone was pressed on us with great earnestness. The case ought therefore to be stated thus: the gentleman was before us and we did not choose him. Our omission to do so, he contends, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that we were hostile to his section of the State. Before, however, sir, I undertake to combat this reasoning, I will advert to another matter. There were in our meeting at least twenty Whigs, from what is called the Nag's Head region; but the gentleman nevertheless obtained only eleven votes, the others going against him. Were these latter individuals hostile to their own section of the State? If they, his neighbors, overlooked his great merit, if the light was not bright enough to reach their eyes, is there no excuse for the deficiency of our vision, at the distance of five hundred miles, with many a high mountain and broad river between? But the gentleman will perhaps answer me, that a prophet has no honor in his own country. Conceding the justice of this argument, still it does seem to me that the gentleman might have had charity enough to suppose, that there could possibly be some reason for our conduct, other than sectional prejudice. If, however, he intends a thorough reformation of the Whig party, then, sir, let him begin with his own household.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to the stating of some of the reasons why we did not support the gentleman. This is necessarily a personal matter, and therefore unpleasant to me. But he has selected his point of attack, and chosen his ground, and I am obliged therefore to meet him on it. It will not, however, be necessary for me to speak of his capacity farther than to say, that I regard the individuals selected as quite as well qualified intellectually for the office, as the gentleman himself. There were reasons furnished by his past course which operated on our minds. A friend of the Senator once remarked in my hearing, that he had never acted with any party. Some individuals possibly may be too upright, others are too selfish and calculating to make much exertion for any party. What it was that caused the gentleman to take the course he has usually done, it is not my purpose to inquire. When I first observed his political movements, he was a member of Congress. He had been elected as and was considered a supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration, but his speeches were chiefly admired by the opposition. He seemed principally to take a delight in praising the Northern States, their manufactures, institutions generally, and their men. He defended on one occasion, if I remember aright, John Quincy Adams, but during all the time he was there, I never heard of his defending Gen. Jackson, or any of his measures, though both were assailed quite as often as his predecessor in the Presidential chair. He was afterwards understood to be opposed to the administration; but for several years, his course, though for aught I know consistent with itself, was a singular one as respected the two great parties which divided the country. If not a fence man precisely as we understand the term, he always seemed so near it, as to be able to leap it. It was often difficult for us to know how he stood, for he mingled with our opponents occasionally. Not however as Homer describes Diomedes, who in the thickest of the fight penetrated so far into the adverse ranks, that his plumes were tangled with those of his enemies, and the spectator knew not on which side to rank him. On occasions of this sort, the Senator showed no anxiety to take the front of the column. But he appeared to mingle in a friendly manner with our opponents on some questions. We had heard also that his constituents entertained not long since, strong doubts with respect to his position. For a great while after the nomination of Gen. Harrison, he was opposed to him. I am aware, sir, that many Whigs did not declare for our candidate immediately, but after a week or two spent in examining his former course and his political principles, they did not hesitate to sustain him with the utmost zeal. Four months after his nomination, the gentleman to whom I am replying refused to go for him. His constituents then prepared to nominate some one else as the Harrison candidate for the Senate. Just at this time, the gentleman's views underwent some change, and he requested one of his friends to write to him a letter of inquiry as to his political opinions. It was done accordingly, and he replied that he would go for Harrison as a "choice of evils." From that time forward, I understand that he made very zealous professions of Whigism, and succeeded in satisfying his constituents, who elected him again. He now tells us that he attaches very little weight to promises made on the eve of an election," and as it seems to me, he is now affording an illustration of the truth of his observation.

But, Mr. Speaker, he was willing to go for Gen. Harrison as a "choice of evils." Then, sir, he would not have answered our purpose. If we had elected him to the Senate inasmuch as he regards Harrison as *evil*, he would have been bound to oppose his administration. It would have afforded us no sort of comfort to be told while the gentleman was doing this, that if Martin Van Buren were in the place, he would oppose him with still more vehemence. Nobody expects Mr. Van Buren to be opposed. Nobody would no doubt have been able to find some third person in the United States who is not quite so great an evil as Harrison, and whom he would therefore have supported in his stead. To fill a seat in the Senate, we wished to

[illegible] might not be willing to go for Gen. Harrison as a choice of evils, but regarded him as a good man, and a friend of his country; who approved the principles which are bringing him into power, and who would give him a cordial and energetic support while he stood by those principles. The gentleman from Perquimons and Pasquotank would not therefore have satisfied our wants in this matter. He did not appear to be entirely with us; he was not sufficiently decided, energetic and thoroughgoing. I cannot, Mr. Speaker, better illustrate my view of him than by relating a story, for which I am indebted to a friend from Rowan, in the other house. Just before the battle of Guilford, when both armies were [illegible] nary near each other, a countryman in the vicinity found himself overtaken by darkness as he was returning home. He was very apprehensive that he might be captured, and felt the more alarm, lest in such a contingency, the darkness should prevent his ascertaining into whose hands he had fallen. As he anticipated, he was hailed, and in a moment after, surrounded by bayonets "Who are you!" was the first question propounded. He hesitated, in the hope of gaining time to ascertain the character of his captors, but at length gave his name slowly. "Which side are you for!—are you Whig or Tory?" Well, ahem! if I must tell the truth, I did'nt want to fight mighty hard on neither side." It was evident, sir, from the whole bearing of the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, that he didn't want to fight mighty hard on either side.

In the next place, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman spoke of his own great exertions for the Whig cause, and said that he believed no one had made greater sacrifices in that behalf. Sir, I protest against considerations of this sort, guiding us in such a matter as we are now speaking of. If we were about to give a pension then it would be proper to ask who *has done* most. But in selecting an individual for a place in the Senate, the proper inquiry is, who *will do* most for the State and the country. So far am I from being governed by sectional feeling in the matter, that I would vote for an individual who stood alone in a county, as soon as for any one else, if I thought him best qualified. Nevertheless, if the standard which the gentleman proposes for our guidance, should be adopted, then neither the county which he represents nor that of Orange, would have been entitled to the places recently filled. When all the votes from Orange eastward were counted, we were in a minority. Yes, sir, in all that section of the State, as a party, we were beaten. But how did the Whig returns come from the West? They came down like the cataract from the mountain; they came like the waves of the ocean when the storms ride on them. But they were impelled by no calculations of self interest. We never thought for a moment of what offices and emoluments would fall to our section. Sir, we may have been mistaken, our intellects may have been deluded and led astray, but no party was ever impelled by more generous impulses, than those which moved the great mass of the Whigs every where. The spirit of '76 itself was not purer than that which animated them. We believed that the character of our government was rapidly changing, that our constitution was about to be destroyed, and our liberties lost, and we came into the struggle for their preservation, with the same high feelings that animated our ancestors on the battle fields of the Revolution. If we succeeded, if we won the victory and made a wise use of it, then we knew that we, and those who are to come after us, would be a thousand times repaid for our exertions. But during this great struggle, it seems that the gentleman was thinking how much booty would be won, how many scalps would fall to his own share! If he was actuated mainly by selfish considerations of this sort, and if now disappointed in the distribution of the spoils, he quits us for that reason, then as a Whig, I am happy to bid the Senator good morning.

Perhaps, however, it has all happened for the best. We Whigs have been more fortunate than Mr. Tazewell. He said that Mr. Van Buren had deceived him once. If the gentleman ever had such an intention, he did *not* succeed in deceiving the Whig party *once*. He also complains, sir, that the caucus refused to make the opening of Nag's Head a part of the Whig creed. When the resolution was offered, I for one being favorable to the work, and thinking it could do no harm, was inclined to go for it, and so told some of my friends. They replied that it would be a most ridiculous proceeding, that though favorable to the improvement, they regarded the adoption of the resolution as being just as absurd as the incorporation of a rail road or a turnpike into our political principles, and it was rejected. And who ever did hear, sir, during the late canvass, that this matter formed a part of the Whig doctine? That for example, Mr Van Buren and his administration were opposed to the opening of Nag's Head, and that Gen. Harrison and his friends had promised to effect it! What has most astonished me, Mr. Speaker, in this whole matter, is the fact that the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank should have expected to make this sort of political capital out of the project. That he should have really believed that such a hobby could carry him into the Senate of the United States. I had a higher opinion of the gentleman's sagacity; indeed, sir, I had. It seems so strange, that he should have selected such a horse for such a race. Whether it will answer a better purpose as a pivot for a political evolution, futurity must decide.

He is particularly indignant, that a meeting which refused to adopt the resolution above referred to, should have nevertheless passed one recommending a distinguished individual for the office of Attorney General of the United States. Since I offered the resolution with which he finds so much fault, the Senate will, without doubt, be willing to hear some explanations. I offered it, sir, without consulting the individual named in it, without knowing that he would accept the office, much less that he desired it.—What is more, sir, it was presented without consultation with my Whig friends, though after it was reduced to writing, I showed it to two gentlemen who happened to sit near me, and when it was read it appeared to be applauded on all sides. If the Senator thought it wrong, why did he not say so then, and give us the benefit of hearing his objections. When the question was put, it was understood to have passed unanimously. [Mr. Shepard said he voted against it.] Then, sir, it must have been with a very soft voice, for all with whom I conversed about the matter, thought it had passed without opposition. Many of us desired that the distinguished gentlemen, named in the resolution, should have been placed in the Senate. But before I left home on my way to this place, I had heard that he was not willing to accept the appointment. Since I came, I conversed with him myself, and he informed me that he was unwilling to be nominated for the station, and in fact, could not accept it under existing circumstances without too great a sacrifice. Regretting this determination on his part, I was anxious that he should be placed in that situation where his great abilities might be most usefully exerted. It seemed probable, too, that Gen. Harrison would, as other Presidents have usually done, fill his cabinet by selecting from those whose names were presented in some mode, and I knew that this gentleman never would press his own claims to any office whatever. I may be permitted further to say, that I regard him as more eminently qualified for the office of Attorney General than any one else. The great men of a nation are its wealth, and I regard it as a misfortune to any country possessing an individual so gifted as George E. Badger, to fail to place him in that station where his great talents would be most useful. But the gentleman to whom I am replying calls him a Federalist. I shall not trouble the Senate with any discussion of this matter, further than to say, that if standing aloof from all contests for the spoils of a victory, after it has been won; if declining to press his claims for office in any mode whatever, and actually refusing to be run by his friends, constitute a man a Federalist; and if, on the other hand, Democracy consists in seeking office with avidity; going into caucuses and urging one's own pretensions with all possible zeal, and then after a disappointment, denouncing all caucuses most outrageously; if, I say, sir, all this makes a man a Democrat, then the gentlemen of whom I have been speaking and the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank are likely long to remain on opposite sides.

We have had, Mr. Speaker, so many changes lately among the politicians, that one is inclined to be a little suspicious. On our Southern border, Mr. Calhoun abandoned the Whig party because the spoils of victory would not enure to his benefit, and carried the whole State of South Carolina over with him. Is it hoped in any quarter, that the gentleman here will be able to effect a similar revolution in his district? He may, perhaps, disclaim all intention of going over to the Van Buren party [illegible] administration [illegible] a majority, and that Gen. Harrison's majority is still larger. It is an inference of mine, therefore, that he expects the new administration to fail also. The democrats, too, say, that a portion of the Whigs, dissatisfied with the distribution of the offices, or from some other cause, will secede and unite with them upon a third men probably of the South. The gentleman being opposed to Gen. Harrison, because he regards him as an evil, and fighting on the same side with the democrats, whatever may be his intentions now, would very soon find himself identified with them, just as Mr. Calhoun, notwithstanding his declarations of continued hostility to the administration, from the mere fact of his fighting in the same ranks with its supporters, by sheer accident, fell into a complete union with them. On the happening of such an event, would the Senator be able, by reason of his having previously, with much ingenuity, greatly excited the minds of the people of his district against the Whigs, upon the allegation of their indifference to the opening of the Inlet, and by charging them with tyranny over, and oppression of the East; would he, I say, be able to carry them over with him? I know, sir, that he has always heretofore, but with what propriety I shall not now enquire, assumed to lead that section of the State. He seems to regard Nag's Head as a part of himself, and appears to act as though he believed his control over it was as complete as Mr. Calhoun's over the State of South Carolina. Nevertheless, I have no fears of the result. We North Carolinians are made of rather sterner stuff than our Southern neighbors. We are accustomed to think for ourselves, and are less prone to obey the will of a leader. From a somewhat limited knowledge of the citizens of that district, I take the responsibility of saying on this floor, that truer and better Whigs do not breathe any where. If the gentleman did lead them heretofore, he has forfeited that right now. As long as Gen. Harrison is true to the principles he professes, they will be found, together with the Whigs of the West, sustaining him and his administration. I hazard the prediction that the gentleman, with all his industry and address, will not be able to carry over a respectable retinue.

Towards the close of his speech, sir, he declares himself utterly hostile to the bill now under discussion, because if it passes, it will take all the money now in the Treasury. Let it be borne in mind, that at the last session of the Legislature, the gentleman voted that the State should take three-fifths in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the accomplishment of which, if the work had not failed, would have taken all the money then in the Treasury, and have also required the borrowing of a still larger sum. If, therefore, there had been any force in this objection, which I by no means admit, he has heretofore, by his own acts, nullified it utterly. Again, he says, that unless a general system of improvement is adopted, he will oppose this measure, and declares that until something is done for Nag's Head, he "will sit doggedly sullen." This, sir, is a remarkable expression to fall from the lips of an honorable Senator, sent here to take care of the whole State of North Carolina. He "will sit doggedly sullen," until his section is provided for first, no matter what may be the amount of interest at stake elsewhere. If other Senators were to adopt a similar rule of action, this body must at once cease to perform its functions. To this objection, I have the same reply as that to the former. Two years ago, though nothing had been done for Nag's Head, and though no general system had been adopted, yet he voted for the Fayetteville and Western road. It is plain, therefore, that these two last objections do not operate at all on the gentleman, but they were evidently thrown in merely to make weight.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, endeavored to show that the West, as far from grasping at everything, has in fact, as yet, had nothing for internal improvement; that nevertheless, it has taken up and carried all these measures for the benefit of the East, and that it has even given to the project for opening the Inlet, a more liberal support than it received elsewhere. Farther, that in choosing Senators, we were not influenced by sectional feelings, but that both the individuals were taken from the middle, and not from the West, where our strength as a party mainly lies. That our reasons for preferring those elected were not sectional, but purely political, it being our opinion, that they, of all the persons whose names were before us, would be most likely to sustain with ability the great principles which unite the Whigs as a party. Then, sir, the tyranny and oppression of which the gentleman speaks, exist only in his imagination, and I again appeal to the other Senators from his section of the State, to act now as they have done heretofore.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

TUESDAY, December 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell presented a petition from sundry citizens of Iredell county, praying that a portion of said county be attached to the county of Wilkes.

On motion of Mr. Monday, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Patrol law as to increase their pay, and to report by bill or otherwise.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting a memorial on the subject of French Spoliations prior to 1801, together with sundry documents of Congress on that subject.

Mr. H. C. Jones presented a petition from sundry citizens of the counties of Surry, Wilkes and Iredell, praying the erection of a new county out of a portion of said counties, which, on motion of Mr. Boyden, was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill to amend the Revised Statute, entitled an Act concerning the appointment of Guardians and the management of Orphans and their estates, which was read the first time, passed, and on motion of Mr. B., referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Mendenhall presented a petition from the Wake Forest College, asking a loan from the funds of the State, which, on motion of Mr. M., was referred to the joint Committee on Education.

Mr. Guthrie offered the following:

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, on Thursday next, it shall adjourn to meet on Monday at 10 o'clock—which was rejected.

Mr. Winston presented a bill to enlarge the limits of the Town of Wadesborough, in Anson county, which was read the first time, passed, and, on motion of Mr. W., referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to authorise the Weldon Toll Bridge Company to subscribe their Stock to the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, and for other purposes, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act for restraining the taking of excessive usury.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the 58th Chapter of the Revised Statute, entitled insolvent debtors, which was read the first time and passed.

The resignations of sundry Justices of the Peace were presented, read, and accepted.

WEDNESDAY, December 23.

SENATE.

Mr. Waddell introduced resolutions appointing a committee of five to prepare an abstract from the census of this State for the year 1840, together with the amount of public tax paid according to the Comptroller's report, to be printed for the Legislature and also published with the Laws and Journals; which were read and adopted; and Messrs. Waddell, Dockery, Gaither, Mitchell and Worth appointed to form said committee.

Mr. Clingman presented a bill to incorporate the Nantahalah Turnpike Company; which passed its first reading.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Cleveland, was rejected on its second reading—26 to 22.

Mr. Bynum, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred several bills concerning sheriffs, clerks and constables, reported the same to the Senate with an amendment. Laid on the table.

Mr. Mitchell presented a bill to amend an act, passed at the session of 1838, to divide the counties into school districts and for other purposes; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on Monday next, [illegible] of January next, which was concurred in by a vote of 58 to 41.

On motion of Mr. Jefferson,

Resolved, That the House hold evening sessions from and after Monday next.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to punish unlawful mining by indictments, which was read the first time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Moore presented a petition from sundry citizens of Halifax county, praying the passage of a Law, securing to every family in the State a "*Homestead*," which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting the information required by a Joint Resolution of the two Houses of the General Assembly, in relation to the affairs and condition of the University; which, on motion of Mr. Barringer, was sent to the Senate with a proposition that it be printed.

The bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was read the third time. Mr. F. Taylor offered the following amendment, viz: "The individual property of the Stockholders shall be bound as security to the State," which was *rejected* by a vote of 61 to 42. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill its third reading, was determined in the affirmative by a vote of 55 to 50.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition from Lincoln, Burke, Wilkes and Iredell, praying a new county to be erected out of parts of said counties, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, which report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Reid,

Resolved, That so much of the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement as relates to the payment of Engineers for surveys on the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Guthrie presented a bill concerning public bridges, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Monroe presented a memorial from the 34th Regiment of Militia, praying a repeal of so much of the Militia Laws as restricts company musters to two in a year. Said memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Poindexter presented a petition from sundry citizens of Surry county, against the erection of a new county out of a portion of Surry, Iredell and Wilkes; which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The bill to make Elections uniform throughout the State, was read the second time and amended, so as to fix the Elections on the first Thursday in August. The bill then passed the second reading by a vote of 93 to 19. On motion of Mr. Hill, the said bill was then read the 3d time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, December 24.

SENATE.

The Speaker having obtained leave of absence for one week, A. Dockery, Esq., the Senator from Richmond and Robeson, was chosen Speaker *pro tem.* The votes stood thus:

	1st	2nd
Mr. Dockery	21	39
Mr. Waddell	19	withdrawn
Scattering	2	5

Mr. Speed, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the contested election from the district composed of Greene and Lenoir, reported a resolution declaring that Mr. Whitfield, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat. Laid on the table.

Mr. Clingman presented a bill to amend an act passed at the last session, to authorise the making a Turnpike in Haywood county. Mr. McDiarmid, a bill supplementary to an act passed 1839, chapter 30, to amend the inspection laws. Mr. Waddell, a bill to incorporate Fairfield Academy. Mr. Shepard, a bill to grant certain privileges to the Princess Anne and Kempsville Canal Companies. Mr. Waddell, a bill to amend and explain the Revised Statute "for limiting the time within which actions may be brought and for quieting the titles to land and slaves, and prescribing the time within which presumption of satisfaction may arise," and to repeal part of said statute. These bills were severally read the first time and passed.

The engrossed bill authorising the Governor to appoint an agent in Macon or Cherokee, was ordered to be *enrolled*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. J. Barnes,

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be instructed to report to this House, when the Bonds due to the State from the Raleigh and Gaston, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Companies fall due, and what security has been taken from said Companies for the payment of the Loans made to them, and the names of the several individuals and corporations who are indebted to the State by loans from the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds; the several amounts due by each, when said debts fall due, and the security taken for their payment.

Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Lilly.

The engrossed bill to compel Militia officers to hold their commissions three years, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The following persons were duly elected, to-wit: Thomas A. Allison, as Colonel, Amos Weaver, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Edwin Falls, as Major of Cavalry, attached to 15th Brigade of the Militia.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to make Real Estate assets in certain cases, which was read the first time, passed, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Mr. Paine presented a resolution respecting the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet, which was read and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Resolution in favor of the Sheriffs of Chatham, Columbus, Duplin, Macon, Nash, and Washington, was read, and on motion of Mr. Spruill, postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 54 to 49. Adjourned till Saturday.

FRIDAY, December 25.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the proposition to give each magistrate, the first volume of the Revised Statutes. The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Waddell, from the select Committee on the subject, reported an abstract of the Census. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to make trespass upon land and other property indictable in certain cases.

The resolution in favor of Mr. Whitfield's retaining his seat, was taken up and adopted.

A number of bills passed their second reading.

SATURDAY, December 26.

SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a memorial from citizens of Robeson, praying a charter to open Lumber river. Referred.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to proceed to the speedy collection of all the notes or bonds now on file in the Treasury, other than Cherokee bonds; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether the Legislature have power to repeal the law giving banking privileges to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, and whether any action is necessary at this time in relation to that matter.

Mr. Shepard, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Hon. William Gaston, relative to repairing the Statue of Washington, reported a preamble and resolution, stating that Mr. John Frazier, of New York, a native artist, had proposed to undertake to repair the statue, and would stipulate to receive no pay whatever unless he succeeds to the entire satisfaction of the authorized agents of the State, and requesting the Governor to inform Mr. Frazier that he has permission of the Legislature to make the experiment [illegible] any [illegible] City.

The resolution passed its first reading.

The Senate took up the engrossed bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company; when Mr. Wilson moved an amendment, binding the private property of the stockholders in proportion to the amount of their stock. On this proposition a long and interesting debate arose; in which Messrs. Wilson Faison and Cooper advocated, and Messrs. Waddell, Shepard, Gaither and Clingman opposed it. The amendment was lost, the vote being 20 yeas, 23 nays. The bill then passed its second reading, as it came from the Commons, 24 to 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hill presented a bill for the establishment and regulation of Common Schools, which was read the first time, passed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. A. Graham presented a Petition from sundry citizens of Richmond and Robeson counties, asking an appropriation for the clearing out of Lumber River, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Barringer presented a petition from John S. Russworm, as the Heir of Wm. Russworm, praying that a military Land warrant be issued to him for the revolutionary service of his father, which was referred.

The following engrossed bills received from the Senate, were each read the first time and passed, to-wit; The bill to alter the time of holding the County Court of Lincoln. The bill to incorporate the Greensborough Guards in the county of Guilford; and the bill to incorporate a Light Artillery Company in the Town of Newbern.

The bill to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the 58th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled Insolvent debtors, was read the second time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Book debt Law, so as to permit Executors and Administrators to prove the accounts of their Testators and Intestates, for work and labor done, as well as for articles delivered.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Jones,

Resolved, That an appropriation not exceeding two hundred dollars, be made for the purpose of rendering fire-proof the passage leading to the roof of the Capitol; and that the Public Treasurer be required to see this object early and effectually attended to.

MONDAY, December 28.

SENATE.

Mr. Shepard, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a resolution appropriating $2,750 for removing obstructions in Lumber river, and for a survey of the shortest and most practicable route between said river and the Cape Fear; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Reid presented a bill to regulate stays and appeals, so far as they concern the collection of Bank notes; which passed its first reading.

The bill making an appropriation for completing the Capitol of the State, and for other purposes, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Messrs. Gray, Dickson, Munroe and Holt were appointed the Committee on enrolled bills, the present week.

Mr. J. O'K. Williams presented the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, set aside the Representatives from New Jersey having the legal certificate of their election from the Executive of said State, given in accordance with the provisions of the Constitutions, both of the United States and the State of New Jersey, and admitted others to occupy their places, in violation of all parliamentary usage, and of the rights and liberties of the people of New Jersey—Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the act aforesaid was a palpable violation of that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof.

Resolved, further, That the precedent is at variance with all the customs and laws established for the government of Legislative bodies, and if carried out into practice hereafter, would be destructive of the fundamental principles of Republican Government, and of the rights and sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, farther, That it is the duty of the several Legislatures of the States composing the Union, indignantly to frown on this first attempt of a factious majority in Congress, to trample on all laws and all precedents, to gain power to fasten an odious measure on the people in obedience to Executive dictation.

Resolved further, That we will stand by our sister State, New Jersey, in the assertion of our rights, and we congratulate her on the brilliant victory she has achieved, and the withering rebuke she has thereby given to the tools and minions of Executive power.

These Resolutions were referred to the Select Committee, heretofore raised on the subject matter in them embraced.

The bill to punish unlawful mining by indictment, was read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Caldwell, from the Select Committee on that subject, reported a bill to attach a part of the county of Iredell to the county of Wilkes. The bill was read the first, second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Paine presented a bill supplemental to an act concerning the draining of Low Lands, and

Mr. Read a bill to incorporate the Franklin Library Society in the town of Fayetteville. These bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition from Halifax county, concerning "*Homesteads*," reported against legislating on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Boyden presented a petition from sundry citizens of Surry county, with a bill to carry their prayer into effect, entitled a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. J. B. Jones presented a petition from sundry citizens of the district of Edenton, calling the attention of the Legislature to the subject of re-opening the inlet at Nag's Head, which, on motion of Mr. J., was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The bill to prevent selling unmatured crops, was read the third time and rejected.

Mr. Reid presented a bill to incorporate the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company in the county of Cumberland, which was read the first time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition of this House to refer the message of his Excellency, the Governor, and the documents accompanying it, on the subject of French Spoliation, to a Joint Select Committee, and informing that Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Hill, Holland and Cooper form their branch of said Committee. Mess. J. O. K. Williams, Guthrie, Kerr, Smith and Farrow, were appointed on the part of this House.

Mr. D. A. Graham presented a bill to establish a Female Literary Institution in the county of Robeson, which was read the first time and passed.

The following bills were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed, viz:

The bill to alter the laws respecting auction sales.

The bill providing for restoring to the rights of citizenship, persons convicted of infamous crimes.

The bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the 58th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled Insolvent debtors.

The bill to enlarge the limits of the town of Wadesborough, in the county of Anson.

The following engrossed bills received from the Senate, were each read the first time and passed:

A bill to amend the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue."

A bill to amend the 53d chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Governor.

A bill to incorporate the Fairfield Academy in the county of Orange.

A bill supplemental to an act passed in 1839, chapter 30th, entitled an act to amend the Inspection Laws.

Mr. Boyden, from the Committee on Education, reported a resolution directing a loan of $10,000 to be made to Wake Forest College. Said Resolution was read, adopted, and ordered to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, December 29.

SENATE.

The resolution in relation to the Statue of Washington, passed its third reading 25 to 19, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools, was amended on motion of Mr. Shepard, by making *federal* instead of *white* population the ratio in the distribution of the proceeds of the Literary Fund for the support of Schools, by a vote of 25 to 21.

Yeas.—Messrs. Arrington, Bond, Cooper, Edwards, Etheridge, Faison, Hawkins, Hill, Houlder, Johnson, Larkins, Melvin, Moye, Pasteur, Pe[illegible] Reid, Selby, Shepard, Sloan, Speed, Spiers, Sp[illegible] Whitaker, Whitfield, Wilson.

Nays.—Messrs. Albright, Bynum, Cling[illegible] Gaither, Hargrave, Hellen, Kerr, Melchor, Mi[illegible] Moore, Morehead, Montgomery, Myers, Orr, P[illegible] Puryear, Ribelin, Waddell, Ward, Williams, W[illegible]

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution requiring as to the propriety of repealing the granting Banking privileges in this State to Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail R[illegible] Company, reported adversely thereto. Concurred. Mr. M. also reported the bill concerning the B[illegible] established, and those which may hereafter be established in this State, without amendment; and reported adversely to the bill concerning the c[illegible] tion of debts from the Banks of this State. [illegible] these bills were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Senate resolved hold evening Sessions after this day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to incorporate the Little River M[illegible] facturing Company, was read the second time amended, when, on motion of Mr. Reid, it was definitely postponed.

Mr. Spruill presented a bill to prevent free persons of color from carrying fire arms, which was read first time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, December 30

SENATE.

The Speaker presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Robeson praying the Legislature to pass an act to restrain free persons of color from selling spiritous liquors. Referred.

The Senate spent some time in committee of the whole, Mr. Spruill in the chair, on the resolution relating to Lumber river, which was read the second time, amended and passed.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards in the chair, and took up the bill for the establishment and better regulation of common schools; the proposition of Mr. Mitchell to strike out all after the enacting clause still pending. After some time spent in the consideration thereof, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. McDiarmid presented a bill to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to make elections uniform throughout the State, passed its second reading, ayes 86, nays 7.

Mr. Albright moved that a message be sent to the Commons, asking their concurrence in rescinding the resolution adopted to adjourn on Monday next, which, on motion of Mr. Spruill, was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. S. P. Caldwell presented a Memorial from the Agricultural Association of Iredell county, praying for a Mineralogical and Geological survey of the State; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Cardwell, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the subject of Common Schools; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The House adjourned till 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Reid presented a bill to extend the time for holding the next Term of the Superior Court in Cumberland county, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Poindexter, from the Committee on Claims, to whom the subject had been referred, reported that a majority of said Committee had instructed him to ask that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement as relates to the payment of Engineers for surveys of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, which was concurred in.

Mr. Poindexter then presented a Resolution to pay for surveys for the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, which was read the first time and passed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

No expectation is entertained, so far as we can collect public sentiment, that the Legislature will adjourn on Monday next, though the Senate have refused by a decided majority to rescind the Resolution.

Nothing definite has been done yet, on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

The bill to alter the time of holding the State Elections to the first Thursday in August, and to make the time uniform in every County, has passed the Senate, and is therefore, a law. The Whigs will now hereafter, have the heavy Loco-foco majorities from Edgecomb, Nash and Wayne coming down upon them in advance, discouraging the wavering, and inspiring the doubtful with delusive confidence; but every election will be determined on its own merits.

We hope the Whigs will take time to pass the Resolutions submitted by that staunch Republican, Gen. J. O. K. Williams, touching the wrongs of our sister State, New Jersey. Such an expression of opinion is due to that disfranchised member of the Union, and to the principles of the Whig party.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Resolutions were adopted requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge upon the attention of that body the expediency of re-opening the Inlet at Nag's Head, and the justice of remunerating the claimants for Spoliations committed on our Citizens by the French Nation, anterior to 1800. Most of the Administration men voted against the Nag's Head Resolution, for reasons, no doubt, satisfactory to themselves. A motion to strike out the word *request* and insert *instruct*, gave rise to a very spirited and exciting debate; but it was finally negatived by a decided vote.

Raleigh Register.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have undergone an examination before the Judges of the Supreme Court, and have been admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz:—T. R. Purnell, of Halifax, Jacob E. Hunter, of Gates, Sidney Smith, of Hillsborough, and Alpheus C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1841.

This week we enter upon the *Seventeenth Year* of our Editorial management of the Observer; and we seize the occasion to say a few words to our readers.

First, let us return thanks to those of them, who not only *read* the paper, but, feeling that there is an obligation on their own part, as well as on that of the Editor, have *paid* for it also. This class is a numerous one, fortunately for us. It embraces *many* who have been steady, punctual patrons during the whole term mentioned above; and many others whose intercourse with us has been of shorter duration, but not less pleasant and profitable, we trust to both parties.

There is another class who pay every two or three years. These may be ranked next to the above in efficient support of a newspaper. They would not be content, however, to give even such an equivocal support to a journal which they value sufficiently to admit into their houses, if they would but consider of how many small amounts, similar to their own, the whole income of a newspaper is made up. A subscriber thinks that it is of no consequence that he should pay every year, promptly, for *his* subscription is only a trifle, and cannot be of importance; so he concludes to wait till next year before he pays. But the misfortune of it is, that hundreds of others come to the same conclusion, and the single three dollars is swelled into hundreds, nay thousands of dollars. Let us ask each one to reflect a moment upon the extent of the evil, and resolve to do his share to put an end to it.

There is another class, and we regret to say, that it is a numerous one, even on our books, who permit the newspaper to come to their hands every week for three, four, five, six, and even ten years, each number in itself a silent reproof for the injustice they do to him who contributes to their amusement or edification, by withholding the only recompense they can make, the recompense they bound themselves to make, but have shamefully neglected to make. These are the moths, who eat out the Editor's substance. They rob him, regularly once a week, of his hard earnings. They violate, year after year, a solemn obligation which they entered into with him. They are the destroyers, instead of the supporters, of the independence and usefulness of the Press, which they have been taught to assert is the palladium of our liberties.

We speak earnestly on this subject. The close of the late excited political contest has left us leisure to look into the state of our financial affairs, and the examination has astonished no less than it has mortified us. With a list of subscribers exceeded by none in North Carolina, we find that which ought to furnish the profits of years of labour, locked up in debts of from two to ten years standing, scattered over sixteen of the States of this Union! We find, to our astonishment, that in this class alone, there are 142 persons on our books who owe, on an average, for upwards of three and a half years' subscription each! and there are more than a thousand of our present subscribers whose average indebtedness is about two and a half years each! Is not this fact sufficient to startle the delinquent subscriber who has so long withheld the measure of justice?

We are aware that some of the blame of this state of things is our own. We have not exacted the $3 50 in cases of deferred payments; and have neglected, for some years, to forward each subscriber's account to him annually, as was our wont. Our list had become so numerous, that to make out so many accounts annually was a serious undertaking. But we now discover, that for the last half year, our subscribers have not paid a sufficient sum to defray the actual expenses of printing the Observer! This has driven us to make the present earnest appeal to all delinquents; to state the above facts; and to make out and forward statements of all accounts, where sums of about one year and upwards are due. This duty we close now by forwarding many accounts in this week's paper, and many others to friendly postmasters and others, by letter. To these we solicit an early response. If any subscriber is too poor to pay, let him convince us of that fact, and he shall be discharged, and his paper discontinued. If any is *unwilling* to pay, let him say so, and we will at once strike his name from our list, and try what means may be available to compel him to comply with his obligations. If any thinks he does not get the worth of what he has agreed to pay, let him stop his paper. But let no one continue to receive the Observer, unless he intends to pay for it, and to pay for it within a reasonable time.

We are driven to the adoption of the following rules, which will be strictly adhered to, and to which we ask the particular attention of those who are in arrears:—

1st. All payments made before the 1st day of May next, where the amount due is not exceeding five years, will be received at the rate of $3 per annum. All amounts above five years, at the rate of $3 50, whether paid before or after the 1st of May next. After the 1st of May, $3 50 per annum will invariably be required on all amounts of two years and upwards, whether existing on that day or contracted subsequently.

2d. On the 1st of May, in every case when five years and upwards are due, the name of the delinquent will be stricken from our list, and steps taken either to collect the amount, or if the subscriber be beyond our reach, to expose him, so as to put other Editors on their guard.

3d. Hereafter, no new subscriber will be received, without a payment in advance, unless he be so known, personally or by reputation as to afford an assurance of his ability and intention to pay.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We offer no apology for devoting so large a portion of our paper to the doings and doings in the Assembly. All our readers are, or ought to be, interested in knowing how this State is governed. The letters of our correspondents, and the Journal from the Register, furnish full details, and to them we refer. Mr. Clingman's speech, bitter, sarcastic, as it is, will be read with avidity; as, we trust, will Mr. Shepard's reply also, which shall appear in our next. It is a dignified and effectual answer to Mr. Clingman, and sustains fully the view we took a few weeks ago of Mr. Shepard's position.

P. S. We learn by a gentleman who left Raleigh on Monday night, that the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, after having been rejected in the Commons, was reconsidered, and an effort making to put it in a passable shape. Its fate doubtful. The School Bill had passed the Senate and was before the Commons.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, January 1, 1841.

Dear Sir: The bill to erect the County of Stanly, out of a portion of Montgomery, passed its third reading to-day, in the Senate, and has become a law.

The Legislature has rescinded the joint resolution to adjourn on the 4th, and it is not probable that it will rise before the 8th, or possibly the 11th of the month.

The inauguration of Governor Morehead took place to-day. The oaths of office were administered to him with much solemnity, and in a very imposing manner, by Chief Justice Ruffin—Judges Daniel and Gaston being also present. The Governor delivered a very appropriate address to both Houses, assembled with him in the Commons Hall. He pledged his hearty co-operation in any measures the wisdom of this or succeeding Legislatures might devise, to promote the honor and interests of the State; he avowed his friendship to the great work of opening Roanoke Inlet; declared that it ought not to be viewed as a sectional measure, and insisted that we should demand of the Federal Government, as a right, the prompt and effectual execution of the work; he warmly advocated an extensive plan of Common School Education, and dilated upon its advantages, and said that if we properly constructed a system of universal education, we should soon have School houses filled during the week, and Churches thronged upon the Sabbath. He remarked that the individual whose youth was spent in intellectual improvement during the week, and whose Sabbath was devoted to the performance of the duties enjoined by religion, would never become a tyrant, and could not be made a slave.

While he would exercise all courtesy to the General Government, and would not infringe in the slightest degree upon her just claims, he would carefully guard the rights of the State. That until those rights should be violated, North Carolina ought not to speak, but when she had spoken, her broad seal, the emblem of her sovereignty, ought to be respected, and while he filled the executive chair, should be respected.

His allusions to the new building in which they had assembled, were pertinent and appropriate.

The School bills have not definitively been acted upon. The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road will be taken up to-morrow in the Commons.

WASHINGTON, *Friday, Jan.* 1, 1841.

The annual farce at the President's mansion came off to-day. Owing, however, to the very great inclemency of the weather—there being an incessant fall of snow and hail throughout the day—the rooms were not crowded quite so much as is usual on these occasions. Among the many present, I noticed Messrs. CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, STANLY, RAYNER, SHEPARD, and many other members of the Senate and House, besides a number of officers of our army and navy, and various foreign ministers, &c., in full dress uniform. There were but three or four really beautiful women among all. In a crowd of several hundred ladies, we must be very beautiful indeed who will attract marked attention on this score.

In the crowd were to be seen—mingling in true democratic style among Senators, Counts, Generals, silks, and velvets—rough shod commoners, with blanket overcoats on their backs, and cotton umbrellas in their hands. Such is republicanism!

The President himself received the congratulations of his visiters pretty much after the fashion that a criminal with a fixed day ahead upon which he is to be executed receives the condolences and the "how d'ye find yourself now's" of his friends. I did not observe any members from North Carolina present, other than those already mentioned;—others however, may possibly have been there.

During the past week in Congress we have had occasional flashes of interesting debate in the House of Representatives, and there is every prospect from present indications that there will be much to interest in both Houses from the present time until the adjournment. Shepard, of N. C., made a great talk on the Navy Pension Fund question, on Tuesday and Wednesday. Yesterday an exciting incidental debate arose about the burning of the Caroline, which smelt strongly of gunpowder, but the locos got themselves annihilated by Alford, of Ga. and Cushing, of Mass., in return for some allusion by Pickens to the buckeyed, and maliciously false, insinuations of "British Whigs," &c.

A uniform bankrupt law bill has been reported in the Senate from the Judiciary Committee, upon which we may expect some debate.

The Speaker of the House—Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER—seems to discharge his arduous duties with much satisfaction, but I have never seen in any man indications of more deep-seated melancholy than are visible in his features.

There is no news in the political or gay world which may be called important, or even *interesting*, to your readers.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—It appears that the complete returns of the Census have been received at Raleigh, but the following brief paragraph from the Register contains all that we have yet heard in regard to it:—

Census of North Carolina.—It appears from an Abstract of the Census of North Carolina, published by order of our Legislature, that the number of White Children in the State, of five, and under ten years of age, is 186,433; the number of Slaves, 246,917; the number free persons of color, 22,724; the total White population, 487,298; the Federal population, 657,938. Of course, the total population of the State is 756,939.

Increase in ten years only 18,469. The increase of slaves is only 455.

By the first census, of 1790, the total population of the State was 393,915. In 1800, 478,103, an increase of 84,188. In 1810, 555,500, a further increase of 77,397. In 1820, 638,829, an increase of 83,329. In 1830, 738,470, an increase of 99,641. In 1840, 756,939, increase 18,469.

We confess our surprize and regret, at finding so small an increase. We were aware that emigration had sadly thinned the population of some parts of the State, but had no idea that it had carried off nearly 100,000 persons, which it appears to have done, within the last 10 years. It is a melancholy reflection for the old Atlantic States, that every ten years to come will find them shorn of more and more of their wealth, and relative power in the confederacy, by the insatiable thirst for change,—for new lands,—which pervades their people. And if Benton and his coadjutors should succeed in passing their bills to cede the public lands to the States within which they lie, or to graduate and reduce their prices, such a wholesale robbery of the old States, and gratuity to the new, will almost depopulate the former.

It is said that "misery loves company;" that is, (we suppose,) that those who are unfortunate themselves, do not like to see others more prosperous.—We must confess to a spice of this feeling towards our supercilious, bombastic, *extra*-chivalrous neighbor, South Carolina, who sometimes takes such airs upon herself (or the Charleston Mercury for her,) that we have not the slightest objection to see her comb cut now and then. Be it known, therefore, that the increase of population in South Carolina is even less than in our own State. It is only 12,981, in a total population of 594 439.

THE NEXT APPORTIONMENT.—As connected with the above subject, the next apportionment of Representation in Congress, which will be fixed at the next session, forces itself upon the mind. Enough is ascertained to show, that one Representative to every 60,000 of federal population, will keep the House of Representatives at about its present number of members; the last apportionment having been at the rate of one for every 47,700. And as it is far from desirable that the House should be made a more numerous body, it seems to be settled, by common consent, that some number, in the neighborhood of 60,000, will be adopted. This would leave North Carolina with only *ten* members, and a surplus of federal numbers of 57,938.

But, as there will probably be a disposition to favor one of the "Old Thirteen," we have no doubt that some number will be fixed on which will give us *eleven* members. 59,750 as the ratio, will accomplish that purpose.

Supposing that number agreed on, and Massachusetts will barely retain her 12 members; Maine will retain her 8; Vermont will lose 1 of her 5, and have a surplus of 52,848; New Hampshire will lose 1 of her 5, with a surplus of 45,481; Connecticut will lose 1 of her 6; Rhode Island will lose 1 of her 2. Total loss to the New England States, 4.

New York will retain her 40 members; New Jersey will retain her 6; Delaware her 1 of course; Maryland will lose 1 of her 8; North Carolina will lose 2 of her 13; South Carolina will lose 2 of her 9; Ohio will add 7 to her 19; Michigan will have 3 instead of 1; Missouri will have 5 instead of 2; Indiana will have 11 instead of 7.

The States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Arkansas, are yet to be heard from. Of these, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, will probably retain their present number of members. Virginia will lose 2 or 3, and the others will gain.

It will devolve upon the next Legislature of North Carolina, to District the State, to correspond with the new apportionment, which does not, of course, affect the next August election. This operation will be a delicate and even unpleasant one, as old associations will have to be broken up. It will probably occasion an effort to substitute the General Ticket System for the District System. The same Legislature will have to revise the representation in the State Legislature, according to the provision of the amended Constitution. In this operation, the Western part of the State will gain, and the Eastern lose, strength in the Legislature.

Truly may it be said,

"Westward the star of empire bends its way."

POPULATION AND INCREASE OF SEVERAL STATES.

STATES.	1840.	1830.	INCREASE.
Massachusetts,	718 592	610.108	108,184
New Hampshire,	284 481	269,328	15,153
Vermont,	291 848	280.657	11,191
Connecticut,	310 131	297,675	12,456
New Jersey,	373 272	330 823	52,449
Delaware,	78,107	76,748	1,359
Ohio,	1 590 060	935,884	654 116
Michigan,	212 000	31 639	180,361
Missouri,	350 000	110.405	159.545
Maine,	501 796	399 955	101 841
New York,	2 131,135	1.919,182	515,003
North Carolina,	756 939	738 470	18,469
Maryland,	467,567	446.913	20,654
South Carolina,	594 439	581,458	12.981
Indiana,	683,314	341.582	341,732

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that parties are fast approaching a change in the Senate. "Twice, says he, have the North Carolina Senators had the effect upon important questions, of changing an intended result." At the extra session of the Senate, which will be called on the 4th of March, to confirm such nominations of Cabinet officers, &c. as the New President may make, the Whigs will have a majority of 6 or 7.

RESUMPTION.—The Philadelphia papers state positively, that the Banks of that city, including the U. S. Bank, *will* resume specie payments on or before the 15th inst., the day fixed by law. Some little doubt had been thrown over the subject, by a concerted effort of the Globe, Journal of Commerce, and Boston Post, to destroy confidence in the ability of the U. S. Bank to resume. Their articles were calculated, and probably intended, still further to cripple that institution, (which is admitted to have suffered heavy losses,) by destroying the remains of public confidence, and preventing its accomplishing an arrangement for a loan from the other banks. They failed of their object, however; the loan was made, and the Bank will resume, along with the rest. We are glad of it, for the sake of the country. Not that we care a straw more for one of the Pennsylvania Banks than another; but we wish to see them all rise above the assaults of the Globe and its fellow lat-orers in the road to ruin.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.—The Globe publishes a whole batch of appointments by the President and Senate, to take effect after the 4th of March, when the terms of the present incumbents expire. This is right in itself, because, if the appointments were not now made, there would be vacancies from the 4th of March until such time as Gen. Harrison could nominate, and news of the appointments could reach the places, some of which are distant. We are glad, therefore, that Mr. Van Buren has made the nominations, and that the Senate has confirmed them. It is the proper course, and let it be always done.

But, there is a circumstance which makes it look badly in Mr. Van Buren. He was, in the Senate, in 1829, when Mr. Adams, situated precisely as he now is, (that is, condemned and turned out by the people,) made many such nominations, and he and the Jackson majority in that body, laid every important nomination on the table, till Jackson came in, on the 4th of March, who immediately withdrew Mr. Adams's nominations and substituted others of his own hungry partizans. After such a course in 1829, we repeat that it looks badly in Mr. Van Buren now to fill these offices.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature adjourned on the 23d ult. The bill to repeal the charter of the Darien Bank, failed, for want of agreement between the two Houses as to an amendment. The Maine Quarantine Bill passed, and is a law. Resolutions relating to the Tariff, U. S. Bank, &c. were lost in the same way. The bill requiring the Banks to resume on the 1st February, became a law.

A "poor white man" was recently sold in Missouri, under the vagrant act, and purchased by the keeper of a livery stable.

What! one of Benton's own "good and respectable neighbor men," sold in the State of the great Humbugger himself? Where are Montgomery and Hawkins? They should forthwith import a string of Onions a-piece, to try if they have any tears left for the fate of this "good and respectable" vagrant.

AN OUTRAGE.—The Southern Chronicle states that the new Governor of South Carolina, Richardson, has appointed, as one of his aids, Col. Louis T. Wigfall, who now stands charged with a Murder, growing out of a quarrel relative to the fitness of Richardson himself for Governor, for which Wigfall has yet to be tried.

The Steamboat Wallace was blown up near Mobile lately, and 3 persons killed and 10 wounded.

Col. Benton is out in the Cincinnati Van Buren organ, with a letter in favor of making Van Buren the candidate of the party in 1844.

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

In the Senate, on the 28th, 15 bills were read a third time and passed; among them, one to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to employ steam vessels as revenue cutters. A bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the U. States, was also put on its 3d reading, but, being opposed by Mr. Calhoun and others, was laid on the table for the present.

On the 29th, Mr. Anderson announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Felix Grundy of Tennessee; and offered the usual resolutions, which were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On the 30th, Mr. Crittenden, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a General Bankrupt Bill, which was made the special order for the 7th inst.

Mr. Tallmadge has offered a resolution calling for a list of all Treasury drafts protested for non-payment, between the 28th Feb. 1839, and the 4th July last, or that have been presented for payment and remain unpaid. [The object doubtless is, to test the accuracy of the President's assertion, that "every demand upon the government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met."]

Mr. Graham presented a petition from Thomas Hurlie, praying a remuneration for lost time in consequence of the suspension of the work on the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Referred.

In the House, Mr. Adams has offered resolutions denouncing the practice of the Departments, of buying State Stocks with the Trust funds, as, to the amount so invested, an assumption of State debts, in case of their failure to pay them. Also, as an unwarrantable and wasteful dilapidation of the public funds, to sell these Stocks at a discount, as has been done. It appears that the Treasury had *pledged* $100,000 of Cincinnati Stock, to borrow $50,000 from the Bank of America, (one of the pets,) and that the Bank has sold the said $100,000 for $60,000, whereby the government loses $40,000. This is raising the wind at a serious cost.

A message from the President, covering a correspondence between Mr. Forsyth and the British Minister, relative to the arrest and imprisonment, in New York, of a man named McLeod, a British subject, for an alleged participation in the capture and burning of the Steamer Caroline, and murder of a part of her crew, on the American shore of Lake Erie, by a party from the Canada shore, in 1839, produced considerable sensation in the House. The correspondence took place only last month. Mr. Fox demands the release of McLeod on the ground that the Caroline, which he calls "a piratical vessel," was burnt by a party "acting under the order of the British authorities," of whom, he says, McLeod was not one. Mr. Forsyth replies, that this is the first time in which the British government has avowed that outrage as perpetrated under its orders. He says that McLeod cannot be surrendered. That the offence was one against the laws of New York, and by those laws McLeod must be tried, &c.

Mr. Davis of Kentucky, has offered a resolution that the decision in the New Jersey case, last year, be rescinded, and that the House enter into a full examination of the evidence, to determine which set of members are entitled to the seats.

SPOILS.—John C. Rives, on behalf of the Editors of the Globe, has complained to the House, that Mr. Garland, the Clerk, is in the habit of giving out the printing, to which they are entitled, to S. D. Langtree, Editor of the Democratic Review. That he has also ordered them to send the volumes of Documents printed by them, to Langtree, to bind. That they have many hands employed, but have not had more than four days' full work for them since the session commenced, because of this unjust procedure on the part of the Clerk; and that they are sinking money, &c. The complaint is undoubtedly a reasonable one. And whether the Clerk's hostility to the Globe arises from a contempt of that concern, or from his being a partner in Langtree's contracts, as suggested by Mr. Morgan in the House, is of no matter. Blair and Rives were duly elected printers, and have a right to the work. They have undoubtedly earned it—*in their* way. Their complaint was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Benton's attempt to introduce a bill in the Senate to tax all Bank notes in circulation, has excited much attention. The unconstitutionality of originating a revenue or tax bill in the Senate, is the least of the objections to it. It is a direct assault upon the rights of the States. It is an attempt by the *creature* to destroy the institutions of its *creator*. No one has ever pretended that the States had given up to the general government their undoubted right to establish Banks, and yet Mr. Benton would have Congress say to the States, you shall not establish Banks, and we will destroy those you already have. His bill provided for a present tax of 1, 2, and 4 per cent. per annum, and a prospective tax of 1 to 12 per cent. per annum. Of course, as no Bank could pay such a tax, the object of the bill must have been to destroy all banks. If Congress could thus destroy all banks, indirectly, by the power to lay taxes, what could they not do under the same power! There is no institution, of the States or of individuals; no vocation, no religious sect even, which might not be crushed with as much right by the same means.

We are glad to find that some of his own party did not stand by him in this matter. Messrs. King and Clay of Alabama, met the bill at the threshold; and when, a few days after the Senate refused to receive it, Mr. Benton made a motion to have it printed, declaring it to be his intention to offer it as an amendment to the first revenue bill that came from the other House, Mr. King again met and foiled him.

Messrs. Rives, Dromgoole, McCarty, and Hunter, four of the present Members of Congress from Virginia, have declined a re-election.

Mr. Mallory, Whig, has been elected in the Norfolk District, in place of Holleman, Van, resigned.

John Leeds Kerr, Whig, has been elected Senator in Congress from Maryland, in place of Dr. Spence, deceased.

Death of Senator Grundy.—Advices from Tennessee, announce the death of the Hon. Felix Grundy, late Attorney General of the United States, and at the time of his decease a Senator in the Congress of the United States.

The Lexington, Ky., Intelligencer, says—"We are authorized to announce Henry Clay, Jr., as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress. Thomas F. Marshall is also a candidate for a seat in the 27th Congress from this district.

The Hon. Mr. Crittenden has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States from Kentucky.

A New Senator from Illinois.—Samuel McRoberts (Van Buren) was, on the 16th inst. elected, by the Legislature of Illinois, to be a Senator of the United States from that State for six years from the 3d day of March next, when the term of Mr. Senator Robinson will expire.

Arkansas Election.—The Little Rock, Arkansas, Gazette of the 9th says:—"We have been requested by his Excellency, Gov. Yell, to correct the error which was made in the addition of the official returns of the Presidential election, the entire official majority for the Van Buren ticket being 1386 instead of 2687, as stated in his proclamation.

Some days ago the Globe declared that Gen. Harrison's Cabinet was to be composed of persons exclusively friendly to Mr. Clay—the design of which was of course to alarm Mr. Webster's friends. Now however when it seems to be understood that Mr. Webster is to be himself a member of the Cabinet, the Globe changes its tune, and declares that it is a trick of Mr. Clay to throw upon Mr. W. all the odium which will attach to the measures of the new Administration! The Globe has a happy faculty of finding in the most opposite statements equal reason for condemning in advance the new Administration.

Lynchburg Virginian.

The Prize Ship.—It is known that the Delegation to the Whig Convention in this City, from Wilmington, on the 5th of Oct. last, left with the Central Committee a splendid Miniature Ship, full-rigged, to be presented to the County, *represented in the Convention*, that should give the largest increased Whig vote over the Governor's poll, in proportion to population. The matter has been looked into, and the Committee have decided, that to Surry County belongs the honor of having given such vote, and the prize for well doing, though several other counties rubbed her very close. The Committee will deliver the Ship to any one authorized to receive it.

Raleigh Register.

Maryland.—The population of this State amounts to 467,567. Of these there are 11,580 above the age of 20, who can neither read nor write.

Census of S. Carolina.—The total population in this State, by the Census just taken is 594,439, shewing about the natural increase of 10 per cent. in the last 10 years. In the statistical report of the Marshal it appears that 30,000 lbs. of sugar were produced in St. John's, Colleton, during the year 1839–40.

[This is a mistake—the increase is only at the rate of 2 per cent.]

Sound Advice.—"It is the duty of those who would patronize a newspaper, to select for that purpose one which, while it regards scrupulously the laws of morality, is capable of imparting useful instruction or innocent amusement. He should no more tolerate in his domestic circle, an immoral or licentious sheet, than he would a lascivious or vulgar person. Both are alike pestilential to the moral atmosphere which should pervade every domestic fireside. Having made the selection of his paper, he should read with attention, and *pay with* PUNCTUALITY. We speak *experimentally*, and with feeling—if he suffer his subscription to go 2 years unpaid, he is an unprofitable patron—if 3 years, his friendship to the printer *is cruel.*"—*Circleville Herald.*

Poor Encouragement.—A friend at Washington writes: "There is much less said here about office than in Philadelphia. Notwithstanding the representations to the contrary, there is very little said here about appointments. There have been office-hunters here, of course, but they meet with so many rebuffs, and are treated so coldly, that they very soon betake themselves off. The moment it is known that a man is looking out for an office and is here for the purpose, his society is instantly cut; the backs of members of Congress and all who are supposed to have influence are turned upon him."

The Degradation of the Van Buren Office Holders.—Taking for the truth what the Washington Correspondent of the Evening Post says, as follows,—what a picture is presented of the leaders of the party:—

"At this moment, whilst my pen is tracing this note, there are within the distance of some twenty yards of me, a squad of office holders—men who were democrats in August—who are holding forth and abusing the present Administration."

Coincidence.—A London paper chronicles the birth of a daughter to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, another to Mr. Richard Jobson and his wife, of Wavertee, and a third to Mr. William Mawson and his wife, of Kendal—all on the 21st of November. The coincidence is that all these couples were married on the 10th Feb. 1840.

The Cincinnati Republican relates the following fact, to show the true condition of the National Treasury:—

The United States Bank some time since bought $100,000 worth of our city bonds, bearing an interest of five per rent. and payable in 1861. These bonds the Bank afterwards sold to government. They were bought, as we learn, for the benefit of the Navy Pension Fund, and were intended as a permanent investment. But in some way these bonds came into possession of the Manhattan Bank, a pet institution in New York (whether as collateral for moneys advanced, or as a part of the government means we don't know,) and were sold in the New York Market last week for $60,000.—What a sacrifice! And yet the "new system has worked well!" The Treasury Department is doing well! Alas! Fact in this matter outweighs assertion.

Mr. Blair has returned from Cuba, and again taken charge of the Globe. We do not know that he has brought any bloodhounds with him, but his paper gives evidence of his having associated with them in his absence.—*Frankfort.*

A family burned to death.—The dwelling house of Mr. Jesse Smith, in Berkshire county, N. Y. was consumed on the 22d ult. and Mr. Smith, his wife and 3 children, perished in the flames.

POSTSCRIPT.

Dear Sir: The School bill passed its third reading in the Senate, but in what to [illegible] unable to say. It has not as yet [illegible] House of Commons. Yesterday [illegible] Commons on the Resolutions [illegible] Brunswick, respecting the Pub[illegible] nally passed by a strict party [illegible] ment. The Commons were [illegible] evening recess in discussing a [illegible], some days since, requiring the [illegible] to the Legislature the disposit[illegible] made of such portion of the L[illegible] Fund, been lent, and whether on safe [illegible] sound secu[illegible] which passed almost unanimous[illegible] with an amen[illegible] ment raising a committee to inq[illegible] and report the subject.

You will have seen that the r[illegible] tion in rel[illegible] to Lumber River has passed the S[illegible] and read first time in the House. It wi[illegible] for a second reading in a few days. [illegible] expected the Legislature will adjourn *sine* [illegible] on Monday Tuesday next.

The bill for the relief of the R[illegible] and G[illegible] Rail Road Company, has been c[illegible] ted to a select committee of both Houses. They have [illegible] yet reported.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT F[illegible] FLORIDA

This morning's mail brings in[illegible] ence that 60 to 70 Indian warriors came [illegible] to the differ posts in Florida within 4 days, a[illegible] rifles. They say that many oth[illegible] will soon f[illegible] their example. This movement [illegible] to [illegible] sult of the mission of the Semino[illegible] delegation [illegible] Arkansas, part of whom are still [illegible] the ho[illegible] In addition, Maj. Fauntleroy had [illegible] tured 7 Ind[illegible] And it was reported at St. Aug[illegible] that Col [illegible] ney had found an Indian Town, [illegible] which he [illegible] tured 29 women and children, [illegible] warrior[illegible] killed, *or hanged*, 10 warriors. [illegible] Florida p[illegible] hope they were hanged. The m[illegible] t house at S[illegible] Augustine was illuminated in co[illegible] nce.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 22d [illegible] by the Re[illegible] Smith, Dr. BENJAMIN INGR[illegible] to Miss A[illegible] J. BENNETT, daughter of the [illegible] William [illegible] nett, Esq.

DIED,

At his residence in Columbus [illegible]nty, on the 2[illegible] ult., Mr. BENJAMIN SASSE[illegible] the 85th [illegible] of his age. He was a soldier of [illegible] Revolution, [illegible] a Whig to the day of his death.

Departed this life, on Thurs[illegible] night, the 22[illegible] instant, at his late residence, near Morven, Anson county, North Carolina, Mr. ELISHA PEARSON, aged seventy-three years, a native of Virginia but for many years a citizen of the State in which he died. The subject of this notice enjoyed his usual health, until an hour previous to his death. By the death of Mr. Pearson, a severe loss has been sustained, as he was a most affectionate husband and parent, a hospitable neighbor, and a kind master.

Carolina Gazette.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, January 3, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with [illegible] &c., for Cook & Co., Hall & Johnson, H. L. Sawyer, Geo. B. Atkins, P. P. Johnson, C. J. & [illegible] Orrell, Daniel Johnson, Joseph Baker, E. Fuller & W. Winslow, George McNeill, T. C. Yarbrough & Ray, Jas. McGary, J. Shaw, P. Taylor, J. Dodd, J. R. & D. Gee, S. W. Tillinghast & E. J. Lilly, G. W. McDonald, T. S. Lutterloh, Caison, H. Leete and J. D. Williams, of this place, and for R. Smith, R. Tucker, [illegible] F. Davis, Esq. London, J. H. Haughton, G. [illegible] R. C. Rhodes, P. Shaw, Person & Phelps and Cane Creek Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JAN. 6.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $[illegible]
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	8 a [illegible]
Bacon,	8 a 10	Market, [illegible]	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	28 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	25 a 26
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	85 a 9[illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a [illegible]
Cotton,	6 a 9¼	Powder, keg.	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown	9[illegible]
Corn.	40 a 50	Lump	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf	18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack	$[illegible]
Feathers,	37½ a 40	Tallow	10
Flaxseed,	$1 12½ a 1 20	Tin, [illegible]	$1[illegible]
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, [illegible]	[illegible]
dry,	12½ a 14	Wax	[illegible]
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whis[illegible]	25
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool	[illegible]

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville ma[illegible] per 9

WILMINGTON MARKET. [illegible] Feet [illegible] Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a [illegible] Cape River [illegible] viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 [illegible] Flooring 8 [illegible] 9 00; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; [illegible] W. O. [illegible] none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; [illegible] 00, rough 9 [illegible] 12 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; [illegible] 50 a 55. coarse, 27 a 40; Rice 3 00 a 3 [illegible]

CHERAW MARKET. [illegible] ance, 30.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 20 a [illegible] Coffee 12[illegible] Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 40 a 50; [illegible] 5 50 a [illegible] Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; [illegible] 4 a 4½ Iasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a [illegible]

Cotton at Charleston, 8½ to [illegible] Corn, 55 to [illegible] Flour 5 37 to 6 25. Sack Salt 1 [illegible]90 to 1 40. Cotton at New York 9 to 10[illegible] Flour 4 94 to [illegible]

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS,

December 24.—Schr. Velocity from Providence. 25.—Schr. Charles E. Thorn from New York. —Schr. Two Sisters from Baltimore. 28.—Schr. Mentor from Portsmouth, N. H. [illegible]ondee from York, Charles from Martinique, [illegible] Brig Enterprise from Dominico; Schrs. Michigan from Boston. [illegible]reater from New York. 29.—[illegible]g Trojan from Boston; Schr. George from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

December 24.—Brig Lubec for Guadaloupe. —Brigs Cornelia for Martinique, Wm. Penn for Guadaloupe. 26.—Brigs [illegible]rances Louisa, Barbadoes, Grand Turk for New York; Schrs. Schuylkill for Philadelphia, Constellation for New York. 28.—Brig Helkespont for Matanzas; Oregon for Charleston, Olive for New York. [illegible] Brigs Monhegan for Porto Rico, [illegible]elle for N. Y. Schrs. Elizabeth for Martinique, Nevis for St. [illegible]

Doct. PLEASANTS

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville. He will be found at his Medical Shop, near the termination of Hay Street, a few doors from the Store of Mr. Geo. McNeill.

January 5, 1841. 31-3w

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence the 11th of January. Tuition as formerly.

J. M. LOVEJOY

January 6, 1841. 31-6w.

State of North Carolina.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840.

King Bevin vs. William Bevin.

Original Attachment levied on the half of 800 acres on Colly Swamp.

IT appearing to this Court, that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said William Bevin to make his personal appearance at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 1st Monday in February next, then and there to appear and replevy, or the Land levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk at Office the 1st Monday in Nov. 1840.

[31] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Wilmington, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Mudin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the Latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6.

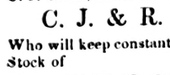
For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

ROBBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

ROBBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 58-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOFER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

☞PRESS FOR SALE.☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small need of praise. Being predisposed to consumption both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking everything the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three weeks I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Blanks for sale at this Office.

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.

Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

October 6, 1840. 18-tf.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

I NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 260 acres of land (river survey) and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its productions. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4, 1840. 23-*tf*

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's,

For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-*tf.*

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

ANNUALS, &c.

THE TOKEN; Rose of Sharon; Friendship's Offering; Poetry of the Passions; Queen of Flowers, Flora's Lexicon.

—ALSO—

Thier's History of the French Revolution, 3 vols; Franklin's Life and Writings, 2 vols; Life and Travels of Mungo Park; The Sidereal Heavens, by Thos. Dick; Disordered Mental Action, by Upham; Life of Mrs. S. L. Smith, late of the Syrian Mission; Letters and Speeches of Lord Brougham; Howard Pinckney; Woman's Love; Bancroft's Life of Washington; ditto of Napoleon; Hannah More's Private Devotions; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

C. P. MALLETT.

Dec. 1, 1840. 26-*tf.*

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

AN able-bodied NEGRO MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply to

MURDOCH McKINNON.

Fayetteville, December 1, 1840. 26tf

THE FIRST SESSION of the Rockingham Female Institution, for 1841, will commence on the second Monday in January. In June an annual examination will take place.

A limited number of Pupils only, will be received, and a select number of Young Ladies may be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal.

Prices of board and tuition have been reduced, to suit the exigencies of the times.

Every branch of English Literature will be taught; also, Music on Piano and Guitar, Embroidery and Rug Work of every variety, and Wax Work.

November 9, 1840. 23-12mj.

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand.)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

SPERM, LAMP, AND TANNERS'

OIL.

200 GALLONS Best Fall Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, just received, suitable for the use of Cotton Manufactories, being pure and unadulterated, direct from the Manufacturer;—and having made arrangements, expects, as soon as the season will permit of its being made, to receive a supply of Winter Strained Lamp Oil, and shall keep a constant supply of the above on hand, at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO—

12 BARRELS TANNERS' OIL, just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.
Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1840. 27-2m.

FOR SALE.

PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE, in small bags for Family use,
Fresh Imperial Tea, in Canisters,
3 dozen genuine old Port Wine,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

J. HUSKE & SON.

December 8, 1840. 27tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Language, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock
FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Cross Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator of William Bryan, hereby gives notice to the distributees and next of kin to said William Bryan, that he is ready and prepared to pay over to each and all said distributees and next of kin, the portion or portions to which they are respectively entitled, and that he will not be liable for interest after this date

NATHAN BRYAN,
Adm'r of Wm. Bryan.

Bladen county, N. C., Nov. 3, 1840. 23-3m.

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST, *Ass't'r.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

☞ The above sale is postponed until the 22d and 23d of January next.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Trustee.*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 15*tf*

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

For Sale,
PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15*tf*

☞The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the sale-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines,—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	16 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *pur fier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases prevalent in tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe,* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,
THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dyspenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, called *last messenger of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm seed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Coating of the Tongue, &c. It is an authentic fact in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

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TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated blood complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. FEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 85tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

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PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malignancy are levelled without distinction. Town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

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May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

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And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
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COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety, have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* The objections insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even *our* expectations. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disorganization of the Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has just been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 in a case.